

REMARKS

Claim 22 is cancelled. Claims 30-31 have been added. Claims 9 and 23-30 are pending.

Allowable claims 25, 28 and 29 have been amended and placed in form for allowance.

As best understood, claims 9, 23, 24, 26, 27 and 30 presently stand rejected under 35 USC 102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by Johnson (U.S. 5,201,327). Johnson is alleged to disclose a rare earth metal magnet as presently claimed (claim 9). A "rare earth" metal is defined in the Handbook of Chemistry, 10th edition (1961), at p. 1747, as...

Any one of a series of very similar oxides of metals
with consecutive atomic numbers from 57 through 71
(with the exception of cerium, No. 58, which is sometimes
considered not to be a member of the series) and a
characteristic valence of three. They occur in widely
distributed but relatively scarce minerals.

Johnson does not disclose a "rare earth" metal. Johnson does not disclose a "magnet" embedded in a condom. Instead, Johnson discloses "silver and/or carbon" particulates. Silver and carbon are not rare earth metals and are not magnetic. Johnson teaches away from the present invention in these basic aspects.

Rare earth metal magnets are composed of certain rare earth metals, particularly including neodymium (claim 30) and cobalt (claim 31).

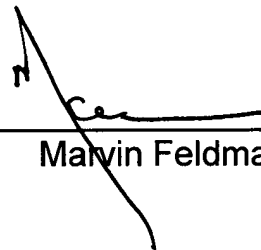
On analysis, Johnson is far removed from the present claims.

Applicants submit that claims 9 and 23-31 are in form for allowance.

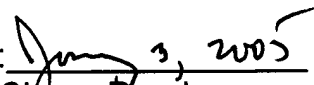
An early allowance is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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Enclosure: p. 1747, Handbook of Chemistry, 10th Edition (1961)

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

volatile. This law plays the same role with solutions as do the perfect gas laws in the case of gases; i.e., it expresses the conditions which exist in an ideal solution. It does not hold for electrolytes because of dissociation.

Rare Earth—Any one of a series of very similar oxides of metals with consecutive atomic numbers from 57 through 71 (with the exception of cerium, No. 58, which is sometimes considered not to be a member of the series) and a characteristic valence of three. They occur in widely distributed but relatively scarce minerals.

Rayon—A generic name of filaments made from various solutions of modified cellulose by pressing or drawing the cellulose through an orifice and solidifying it in the form of a filament or filaments by means of some precipitating medium; also a fabric woven from such filaments.

Reacting Weight—See *equivalent weight*.

Reaction, Heat of—The heat evolved or absorbed during a chemical reaction in which the final state of the system is brought to the same temperature as that of the initial state. The numerical values for heats of reaction usually accompany a chemical equation expressing the reaction and are for the number of gram-moles (usually) involved in the equation as written.

Reaction (or van't Hoff) Isochore—The equation which represents the variation of the equilibrium constant with temperature: $d \ln K_c / dT = Q / RT^2$, where $\ln K_c$ is the logarithm to the base e of the equilibrium constant obtained when the "active masses" of the products and reactants are measured in moles per liter at the absolute temperature T ; R is the gas constant expressed in calories per degree per mole (1.987); and Q is the heat of the reaction at constant volume expressed in calories.

Reducing Agent—A chemical reagent which brings about the reduction of

some other substance and is itself simultaneously oxidized. See *reduction* and *oxidation*.

Reduction—In a narrow sense reduction means the decrease in the oxygen content, or the increase in the hydrogen content, of a substance. In a broad sense, reduction is the decrease in positive valence or the increase in negative valence of an element. See also *oxidation*.

Reflection, Law of—The law that light, falling upon a plane surface, is so reflected that the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection, and that the incident ray, the reflected ray, and the normal all lie in the same plane.

Refraction—The deflection from a straight path suffered by a ray of light in passing obliquely from one medium into another in which its velocity is changed. See also *refraction, index of*.

Refraction, Index of—A constant, characteristic of each substance, which represents the ratio of the velocity of light in a vacuum to that in the substance. It is the ratio of the sine of the angle of incidence to the sine of the angle of refraction when light passes obliquely into a medium. It varies with the temperature, pressure, wave length of light, and with the media. *Absolute index* is the ratio of the velocity of light in a vacuum to that in a given medium. Since the index of refraction of air is so near unity, it is commonly used as a more convenient standard than a vacuum. *Relative Index* is the ratio of the velocity of light in two different media. See also special section *index of refraction*.

Refractive Index—See *refraction, index of*.

Refrigerants—Drugs which allay thirst, giving the sensation of coolness (diluted vegetable and mineral acids).

Reichert-Meissl Number—The number of milliliters of decinormal alkali

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